

The Bee

TWELFTH YEAR.

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1901.

NO. 35

FOR PEACE AND ORDER.

Earlington, Ky., Miners Own Houses, Buggies and Household Luxuries—Discontent Has Been Created By Imported Laborers.

Intelligent Men Who Read and Write and Refuse to Permit Sale of Intoxicants in Their Town.

Special Correspondence to Inter-State Manufacturer.

Earlington, Ky., Aug. 22.—This is essentially a mining town, the product being coal. When the first mine of the St. Bernard Coal Company was opened this was a wilderness. That was many years ago.

This is a peculiar mining town. The miners here are different from the miners in most places. They are residents. You can find grandfather, father and son at work.

The morals and sobriety of Earlington are exceptional. For many years the miners, by their own vote, have defeated every effort to sell intoxicants in Earlington. This feeling spreads to the adjoining mines at St. Charles and Morton's Gap, all of which mines are conducted by the St. Bernard Coal Company.

The miners are citizens, natives, many of them owning pieces of land, many of them having their houses furnished far better than the average mechanic, many of them having buggies and musical instruments.

A peculiar condition exists here. The miners are friends with their employers. They are a volunteer bodyguard for the property of their employers. They feel that the property is their means of support and it is their duty to protect it.

They are intelligent men who read, write and educate their children. They believe that they are capable of self-government. They feel that they can make their own contracts with their employers. They believe in promotion from the ranks, and all promotions are made from the ranks. Some make much more than others, but it is because they are more expert and have the right to use their expertness in increasing their income. They refuse to be tied by the will of other people not interested in their work. They decline to strike at the demand of unions; in fact, they refuse to affiliate with the United Mine Workers.

This system of the miners has brought about a peculiar condition. There is a big strike on in the coal fields, but the strikers are men who never worked in the mines. They were imported to this county and are kept here drawing strike benefits. The mines are running full blast and the property of the company is guarded by the men.

The miners have no desire to strike and refuse to do so. They are satisfied with their conditions. There has been considerable violence, one or two houses dynamited, several houses fired into and growing out of these conditions two men have been killed and several wounded.

This condition did not prevail before the invasion of miners from other territory. This condition would end in twenty-four hours if the representative of the United Mine Workers of America left the territory.

There is a difference of opinion in many quarters regarding what should be done, but the mine operators and the mine workers are positive that there will be no unionizing of the mines in this section.

Another peculiar condition exists here that is rarely found in other places. If a man is sick or hurt his family is not left without an income. His wages are paid. He is attended to until well and given ample opportunity to refund what he has drawn. If he dies, the amount he has drawn during his illness or injuries is stricken from the books and is not held against his family or their little property.

This property is known in all coal circles as a good place for miners to work and for every vacancy there are many applicants. It is difficult to find a similar situation, either in the matter of the strike, the nature of the miners or the system of paying them. The mines of this county have brought the county from low in the ranks among the counties of the State to seventh in position, and the substantial business men realize that the mining industry has been the making of the county.

A Judicious Magistrate.

The calm and judicious announcement of Magistrate McGarvey, of Pittsburg, that the Commonwealth would be protected against all disorder incited by the steel strikers or other persons was an admirable contrast to the incendiary utterances of Mayor Black, of McKeesport. The magistrate takes the broad ground that the laws must be enforced and that no gathering calculated to provoke disorder will be permitted. Ignorance of the law will excuse no one, and the turbulent foreign element so often used to pull the chestnuts out of the fire by designing law-breakers will have to bear the full consequences of their acts.

Such a judicial pronouncement as this is the very thing needed in the strike centers where there is a disposition to indulge in rioting as the chances of strike success grow fainter. Officials like Magistrate McGarvey are the best friends the strikers themselves have, for they show that the law makes no such discriminations as demagogues may promise, and hence union men, like all other men, must refrain from violence. The law, as the Courier-Journal has repeatedly said, is the poor man's best friend, and the court which enforces its mandates is doing the truest service to the laborer as well as to his employers and the community in general.—Courier-Journal.

Strike Leaders Defy Injunction.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—The molders on a strike at the Allis-Chalmers foundry here, who were yesterday enjoined from picketing the grounds of the Allis plant by an order from Judge Kohlsaat, are openly defying the injunction today by having out a line of pickets.

Business Agent Phillips, of the Molders' Union, said:

"We do not care for any injunction which will deprive us of our rights as American citizens, and will keep on picketing the Allis-Chalmers plant as we have done in the past."

Mines Running With Non-Union Labor.

Matewan, W. Va., Aug. 23.—Today the last mine in the Thacker-Logan field, where a strike occurred two months ago, was put in operation. All the mines in this field are now running in full with non-union labor. These mines were the scene of considerable bloodshed early in the strike. Most of the strikers are now leaving the field.

MR. CHAMBERS' LETTER

Writes the Evening Post About the Louisville Republican Scramble.

THE PRIMARY A FARCE / NO A FAILURE.

Praise for the Independent Democrats—Mixed Tickets in Hopkins and Other Counties.

EDITOR EVENING POST:

As you have deemed it proper to criticize my actions in the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee in your city on the 17th inst., I will esteem it a favor if you will allow me to make a statement through your valuable paper in regard to my action in the said meeting.

I desire to state first that I have not at any time approved the action of the Jefferson County Executive Committee in calling and conducting the late primary election in the city of Louisville. I think the primary not only ill-advised, but that it was a farce and a failure from beginning to end, and deserves the severest condemnation, and I think those parties who committed the theft and destruction of the ballots should be prosecuted for this grave offense, but I am of the opinion now, as I was at the time of the meeting of the State Central Committee, that a fair and honest convention or primary could be held in the city of Louisville, and confidence and harmony could in a measure be restored, and order brought out of chaos and confusion. Acting upon my convictions, I thought that the best solution of the matter was to select a committee of the leading citizens of your city, composed of Republicans and independent Democrats, to act with a like number selected by the Executive Committee of Jefferson county, who were empowered to appoint officers, and hold a convention to nominate candidates, and to appoint a campaign committee to take charge and conduct the campaign and that plan would meet with the approval of the people.

I do not believe that the State Central Committee has any right in law or in equity to abolish a county or Congressional district committee; and, further, think that to establish a precedent of this kind would be revolutionary and would at some time in the near future result as disastrously to the Republican party as the Music Hall convention did to the Democracy of the State. I am also informed there are a large number of good, substantial citizens on the Executive Committee of Jefferson county who would not commit or sanction fraud in any shape, and in order to remove Mr. Sapp, we would have to remove these gentlemen.

I stated in an address before the State Central Committee on the 17th inst. that the people in Kentucky were not in the least interested as to who was Collector in the Fifth district, and they were but little as to who would be the next United States Senator from this State, but that they were interested in electing a majority of the members of the next General Assembly of Kentucky, in order to secure a just apportionment of the State and a fair and honest election law in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and to save the people from a relentless political machine which has bid defiance to law and order; I want to say now, as I have said in public speeches and in private conversations, that I have the most profound confidence in your

loyalty and devotion to the cause of local self-government, and that we owe to you and the courageous Democrats of the State a debt of gratitude that we can never repay. It was through your aid and influence in the midst of danger and death that we were enabled to elect our State ticket in 1899; and the journal that states "that the loyal Democrats who espoused the cause of the people in that relentless conflict are cowards" shows that it has as little judgment and gratitude as it has influence.

In this Second Congressional district we have sought the aid and influence of the independent Democrats and in nominating candidates, have placed leading Democrats on the ticket in Daviess, McLean, Hopkins, Webster, Union and Christian counties, and I feel that I can confidently say there is not a Congressional district in better shape than the Second. We are now using every effort to induce Senator Triplett to accept the nomination which will be tendered him in this Senatorial district. We must unite in one grand army and march forward with unbroken ranks and unshaken confidence to redeem the old Commonwealth from a self-constituted oligarchy, and this can be done by electing a majority of the members of the next General Assembly of Kentucky, and should the distinguished body conclude to elect either Senator Lindsay, ex-Gov. Brown, ex-Gov. Buckner or the Hon. W. C. Owens United States Senator in preference to the distinguished Republicans who have been mentioned for this high position it will meet with the approbation of every lover of liberty. Respectfully,

W. B. CHAMBERS.

RIOT IN A SILK MILL.

Howling Mob Threatens to Drag Non-Union Girls From the Looms.

Pittston, Pa., Aug. 23.—A second riot occurred at the Sterling silk mill this morning more serious than a clash which occurred last night, and the howling mob now surrounding the mill threatens to enter it by force and drag the non-union girls from the looms.

When the strikers arrived at the mill they were provided with stones and other weapons. The first object of the attack was a small Italian settlement near the mill. The non-union girls in the last night's riot took refuge in these houses and escaped from the strikers' crowd.

Out of Funds.

The Pittsburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says the reason the strikers have ceased to give out news of the aid voted them by labor organizations and from other sources is because these contributions are falling far short of expectations. It is also said that the Amalgamated officials see nothing but a dreary prospect in the future as to contributions, and though they have ample funds for the present these cannot last long. The story is extremely probable, for there is no such general movement in favor of the strikers as there was in the Homestead difficulty, and yet the association was soon destitute that year. The large sum of \$1,000,000 was distributed by the Amalgamated Association from all sources, but it is doubtful that anything like as much as this will be raised now.—Courier-Journal.

It is estimated that the Texas cotton crop will be a million bales less than last year.

SIR REUBEN HEADLEY LLOYD.

Grand Master Grand Encampment of the United States, Who is Now in Louisville.

Talks of Templarism and its History in This Country.

Most Eminent Sir Reuben Hedley Lloyd, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, who is now in Louisville, is looked upon as a father of Templarism in California, and the members of the California Commandery reverence him. While he has almost reached that stage in life when most men are supposed to retire from active business, Mr. Lloyd appears to be in his prime and his sole aim is to do something that will promote his order.

THE ORDER GROWING.

Talking of Templarism to a reporter for the Courier-Journal, Sir Lloyd said:

"The order is growing just like the world is growing. It becomes larger as our population increases. Three years ago we had only about 114,000 Templars and today that number has increased to more than 125,000 and continues to grow steadily. Of this number California has about 3,500, but the encampment is prosperous on the coast and shows the same steady growth as it does east of the Rocky mountains. "The order has grown like the United States have, and in many respects it is modeled after the United States. Our Grand Commandery is to Templarism what the Congress and Senate are to the United States. The State Commanderies legislate for the subordinate commanderies, and the Grand Commanderies legislate for those of the various States and decide all questions of national or international importance. As a State legislates for the individual counties and cities and the United States for the individual States, so do we for our State commanderies. Our principle is the same as the individual State governments and the Government of the United States. Our members have rendered distinguished service to the Union in its organization and the bringing about of its independence. Some of the most prominent patriots of the Union have belonged to the Templars, and prominent among them was Gov. Clinton, of New York, who was the first Grand Master. The order has from time to time taken a prominent part in the advancement of the affairs of State and nation.

WERE ONCE EXTINGUISHED.

"Templars were extinguished once, as you know, because they became too powerful and too wealthy, and after they reorganized the order its records had to be kept secret, and many things have been done of which no records were handed down. Many things were lost, and today simply rest in tradition. The history of the order is like the history of the human race. The human race has increased in size and intelligence, and so have the Templars. While the order remains substantially the same as it did centuries ago, yet reconstruction has caused many changes.

"Every Commander, Past Commander, Generalissimo and Captain Generalissimo of the country constitutes the Grand Commandery, and each State has these officers, forty-three in all, and they elect the Grand Master. It is impossible to say how many will be present at any one time. At present there are more than six hundred of these officers, but nine compose a quorum and can elect and transact business.

PURPOSE OF ENCAMPMENTS.

"The purpose of these encampments is to legislate for the good of the order, as the Congress of the United States legislates for the States. The first Grand Encampment of the United States was held in 1816, and one has been held every three years since in the principal cities of the East and West. Each State is a jurisdiction for which the Grand En-

campment legislates. The forty-three jurisdictions in the United States are divided among the various States, each having one, except Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which are combined. These States organized together when Templarism was in its infancy in the United States and they have continued together all these years.

"Massachusetts lays claim to being the oldest Templar State in the Union, though this is disputed by both Pennsylvania and South Carolina. It is an open question which is the oldest and it can not be told which is really entitled to the credit of organizing the first commandery, as it is simply a matter of tradition. Boston claims to have the largest commandery of any city in the United States. She has one with nine hundred members, and if there is another with a larger membership I have not heard of it.

"The California Commandery was organized in 1852, and its members have taken a prominent part and have held leading positions under the State and Federal Governments. Its members have a Governor and include ex-Governors, United States Senators, prominent jurists and other well-known California men who have been prominently identified with the history of the State."

There Should be More Like Her.

A bright young man of means and social position but with several bad habits, recently asked a young lady to be his wife. Many girls would have felt flattered and accepted him as he was considered the catch of the town, but her answer was sharp and to the point: "You say you love me and I have qualities you wish in the woman who is to be your wife. It may be so but there are habits I do not have and I cannot and will not accept any man for a husband who has them. I do not smoke, swear nor indulge in wine. I do not spend my days in idleness nor walking the streets with silly, unthinking girls, who try to be ultra-fashionable. I am not in the habit of making unkind and vulgar remarks about ladies who pass me on the street, nor do I spend the greater part of the night with questionable associates. As you have all or the most of these habits I am not willing to become your wife. Nothing but misery and wretchedness could come of such a union and when I do marry, if ever, I want a man who can show the same high moral standard in a husband he expects to find in a wife."

This young lady deserves the highest praise for having the courage of her convictions and the young ladies all over this land could shape the course of many a man for good if they would demand the same standard of moral refinement in a man that is expected in a woman. Some girls may say "Oh, I like a man with a little spice of the devil in him; I don't mind him drinking a little wine or being a little bit fast—that's fashionable now."

Did you ever stop to think the little spice of the devil will after marriage leaven the whole lump and the man who is fast before he marries is usually a high flyer and a late stayer afterwards. If the girls would stop going with a man who drinks he would stop drinking. If they would refuse to receive the attention of a man who is morally impure and let him feel that there was a gulf between them and that gulf could only be bridged by good resolutions carried out, he would soon leave off his immorality and strive to reach her own high standard. There is no good reason why a man should not be as pure as a woman. They are endowed with the same amount of reasoning power and are subject to like temptations. If anything the woman should be more indulged as she is the weaker vessel, yet we demand a standard of purity in her that is seldom if ever found in man.